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A/45/176
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22 March 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 31 and 43 of the preliminary list*
ZONE OF PEACE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE
SOUTH ATLANTIC
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that the enclosed message from the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the independence of Namibia be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31 and 43 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paulo NOGUEIRA-BATISTA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message from the Government of Brazil on the occasion of the independence of Namibia

Today, 21 March 1990, Namibia accedes to independence and its noble people conclude their long struggle for liberation from foreign domination.

Over the years, the people and Government of Brazil have never ceased to demonstrate their solidarity with the Namibian people.

It is only fair to say that the victory celebrated today also belongs to the United Nations, which played a decisive role in the independence process in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions and the decisions of the Security Council.

For Brazil, it is even more auspicious to see the emergence on the international scene of one more State situated within the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic. Let Namibia soon join in the efforts of the South Atlantic community to preserve peace in the region and enhance co-operation among its members.

The Brazilian Government, which has always supported, in a spirit of solidarity, the commitment of the United Nations to a peaceful, just and durable solution for the legitimate aspirations of self-determination and independence of the Namibian people, will spare no effort to collaborate with the Government of Namibia and will continue to co-operate with the United Nations in the noble task of helping to consolidate the new African and South Atlantic nation.

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A/45/177
23 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session
Items 83 and 84 of the preliminary list*

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

Letter dated 20 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter from E. A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the implementation of the proposal made by the Soviet Union concerning the establishment in the United Nations of a Centre for Emergency Environmental Assistance, together with a list of Soviet scientists and experts whom the Government of the USSR would be prepared to dispatch at its own expense to environmental disaster areas as members of international groups of experts.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the text of the attached letter and list of experts circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 83 and 84 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 18 March 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR addressed to the Secretary-General

In a letter which I addressed to you on 30 April 1989, I had an opportunity to put forward the Soviet Union's proposals concerning the ways of establishing and the objectives and functions of a Centre for Emergency Environmental Assistance. The issue of establishing such a Centre in the United Nations was raised in the statement by M. S. Gorbachev at the forty-third session of the General Assembly. In that letter I noted, inter alia, that the main function of the Centre would be the prompt dispatch of international groups of experts to areas where the state of the environment has badly deteriorated in order to examine the situation and draw up recommendations on the limitation and elimination of negative consequences. I also stated that the activities of the Centre should preferably be financed at a minimum level of additional expenditure from the United Nations regular budget and that provision could also be made for States themselves to cover the travel expenses of their experts. In this connection, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to participate in the establishment of the Centre on the practical level by making available the services of its scientists and experts.

The idea of establishing a Centre for Emergency Environmental Assistance in the United Nations was received by the majority of States with interest and understanding. This positive international response reaffirms the need to translate this proposed idea into the language of practical action. Practical action is indeed a key element in international co-operation in environmental protection at the present stage.

Today I have the honour to transmit to you a list of 33 Soviet scientists and experts whom the Government of the USSR would be prepared to dispatch at its own expense to areas designated by the Centre for Emergency Environmental Assistance. Thus, the first step has been taken towards the establishment of an international corps of experts, co-operation with which would be the main task of the Centre in the initial stage of its existence. If other States which have a rich national experience in environmental protection would take a similar step, in other words, designate a number of experts who would be available to the Centre and undertake to cover their travel expenses, this new United Nations organ would be able to start operating in the next few months at minimal cost to the regular budget (only one or two staff members would be required to maintain the lists of experts and put the latter in contact with the Governments of those States which asked the Centre for assistance). This would represent a tangible fulfilment of the two conditions which are essential to the further development of international co-operation in environmental protection - the leading and organizational role of the United Nations, and the readiness of each State to provide material support to this co-operation in various ways, even, when justified, going beyond the limits of established stereotypes.

I should be grateful for any information you might be able to give me concerning the practical steps which you consider it is possible to take with a

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READEX FICHE

view to early establishment of a Centre for Emergency Environmental Assistance in the United Nations.

I would ask you to circulate this letter as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

E. SHEVARDNADZE

Appendix

List of Soviet scientists and experts available for dispatch to environmental disaster areas as members of international groups of experts

| No. | Name | Organization | Academic qualifications | Specialization |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 1. Evaluation, monitoring and forecasting of the ecological situation and the spread of environmental pollution | | | |
| 1. | G. P. BERYULEV | Central aerological observatory of Goskomgidromet (State Committee on Meteorology of the USSR) | Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics | Active influences on weather, aerial observation |
| 2. | S. M. VAKULOVSKY | "Typhoon" Scientific Research and Production Centre, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Engineering | Monitoring of radioactive pollution of the environment |
| 3. | A. A. DOBROVOLSKY | Goskomgidromet | - | Evaluation and forecasting of hydrological phenomena |
| 4. | A. B. IVANOV | E. K. Fedorov, Institute of Applied Geophysics, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Engineering | Remote sensing, analysis of the natural environment |
| 5. | I. M. ZRAZHEVSKY | All-Union Scientific Research and Information Centre on problems relating to Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources, Goskompriroda (State Committee on the Natural Environment of the USSR) | Ph.D. in Engineering | Monitoring of air pollution |
| 6. | V.A. KIMSTACH | Hydrochemical Institute, Goskomgidromet | Doctor of Chemistry | Chemical analysis of fresh water sources, forecasting of the spread of pollution in fresh water sources and waterways |

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| No. | Name | Organization | Academic qualifications | Specialization |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. | O. M. KOZHOVA | Baikal Ecological Toxicology Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Water Protection, Goskompriroda | Doctor of Biology | Ecological toxicology |
| 8. | A. V. KONOPLEV | "Typhoon" Scientific Research and Production Centre, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Chemistry | Evaluation of environmental pollution, analysis of complex organic substances |
| 9. | I. A. KOLOSKOV | E. K. Fedorov Institute of Applied Geophysics, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Engineering | Evaluation of the scale of pollution damage and devising of recommendations to deal with their consequences |
| 10. | A. K. KUZIN | All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Water Protection, Goskompriroda | Doctor of Geography | Evaluation of environmental influences on water sources |
| 11. | A. I. OSADCHY | Hydrometeorological Centre of the USSR, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Geography | Forecasting of the movement of air masses and pollutants in the atmosphere |
| 12. | V. N. PETROV | E. K. Fedorov Institute of Applied Geophysics, Goskomgidromet | Doctor of Physics and Mathematics | Forecasting and monitoring of environmental pollution and the radiological situation |
| 13. | A. N. SILANTYEV | "Typhoon" Scientific Research and Production Centre, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Engineering | Monitoring of the radiological situation, gamma spectometry |
| 14. | O. P. SOLENOV | Ministry of Hydrological Construction of the USSR | - | Reconstruction of water supply systems |

| No. | Name | Organization | Academic qualifications | Specialization |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. | V. A. TRENIN | Goskomgidromet | - | Evaluation and forecasting of meteorological phenomena |
| 16. | V. E. FLINT | All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Preservation of Nature and Wild-Life Reserves, Goskompriroda | Doctor of Biology | Evaluation of environmental influences on animal and plant life |
| 17. | A. V. YABLOKOV | N. K. Koltsov Institute of Biology and Evolution, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR | Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR | Effects of pollution on animal and plant life |
| 18. | V. N. YAKOVLEV | Institute of the Biology of Inland Waterways of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Goskompriroda | Doctor of Biology | Ecology of water systems |
| | 2. Evaluation, monitoring and elimination of the consequences of natural disasters | | | |
| 19. | T. P. DOTSENKO | "Gidroproekt" Scientific Research and Production Centre, Ministry of Energy of the USSR | - | Hydrotechnology |
| 20. | O. P. ZHEBENEV | "Selkhozvodosnabzheniye" Specialized Construction Centre Ministry of Hydrological Construction of the USSR | - | Reconstruction of water supply systems following major earthquakes and protection of water sources |
| 21. | V. V. ZYABKIN | Moscow Centre for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Surveillance, Goskongidromet | Ph.D. in Geography | Forecasting of landslides and avalanches |
| 22. | V. I. MAZUR | Specialized Construction Centre "Dal'vodstroy" of the Ministry of Hydrological Construction of the USSR | - | Prevention of and elimination of the consequences of floods following tidal waves and heavy rains |

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| No. | Name | Organization | Academic qualifications | Specialization |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23. | A. A. KHANAZARCV | Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Forestry, Goskomles (State Committee on Forestry of the USSR) | - | Prevention of landslides and avalanches |
| | 3. Evaluation, monitoring and elimination of marine pollution | | | |
| 24. | Y. L. VOLODKOVICH | Laboratory for the Monitoring of the Environment and the Climate, Goskomgidromet, and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR | Ph.D. in Biology | Evaluation and analysis of marine pollution by biological indicators |
| 25. | V. I. KAREV | Specialized State Service for the Elimination of Oil and Oil-Product spills into the Sea, Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR | - | Elimination of oil spills |
| 26. | R. V. MOKRIK | Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute for Geological Prospecting | Ph.D. in Geology | Ecological monitoring of the Baltic Sea region |
| 27. | S. N. OVSIENKO | State Oceanographical Institute, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics | Forecasting and modelling of the spread of oil pollution in the marine environment |
| 28. | S. G. ORADOVSKY | State Oceanographical Institute, Goskomgidromet | Doctor of Chemistry | Monitoring of marine pollution, chemical analysis of sea water, sea-bed deposits and river estuaries |
| 29. | V. M. SMAGIN | Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, Goskomgidromet | Ph.D. in Chemistry | Evaluation of marine pollution |
| | 4. Evaluation, monitoring and protection of forests | | | |
| 30. | V. N. SERGEENKO | Western Urals for the Aerial Protection of Forests of the Centre for the Aerial Protection of Forests of the Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR | - | Evaluation of major forest fires and technical management in extinguishing such fires |

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| No. | Name | Organization | Academic qualifications | Specialization |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 31. | A. A. MARTYNYUK | All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forestry and the Mechanization of the Forestry Industry, Goskomles (State Forestry Committee of the USSR) | Ph.D. in Biology | Evaluation and restoration of forests in areas affected by industrial pollution |
| 32. | F. A. TIKHOMIROV | All-Union Scientific Research Institute on the Applications of Chemistry to Forests, Goskomles | Doctor of Biology | Evaluation of the extent of radiolcgical contamination of forests and organization of forestry management in conditions of radiological contamination |
| 33. | V. K. TUZOV | Moscow Specialized Centre of the All-Union Scientific Research and Information Centre on Forest Resources, Goskomles | - | Surveying of damage to forests and elimination of breeding grounds of pests |

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preliminary list*

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 23 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the joint appeal of major Hungarian political parties issued on 22 March 1990, drawing the attention of the international community to the dangers that could emerge from the violation of the rights of national minorities and endanger the democratic processes in the Central and Eastern European region.

I should like to request you to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 94, 108, 142 and 144 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Iván BUDAI
Deputy Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

Annex

Joint Appeal of major Hungarian political parties issued on 22 March 1990

An Appeal.

The Agrarian Alliance, the Alliance of Free Democrats, the Alliance of Young Democrats, the Christian Democratic People's Party, the Entrepreneurs' Party, the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Hungarian People's Party, the Hungarian Socialist Party, the Independent Smallholders' Party, the Patriotic Electoral Coalition and the Social Democratic Party of Hungary wish to protest jointly against the brutal attacks on the Hungarians of Transylvania, attacks threatening the very existence of the whole Hungarian minority in Romania. The situation arising from the Fascist-like pogrom in the city of Tirgu Mures (Marosvásárhely) is a threat to the democratic changes under way in Eastern Central Europe, to the peace and security of our Continent. Led by our concern over those grave dangers, we appeal jointly to the People and Nationalities of Romania, to all parties and organizations committed to the cause of the democratic development of Romania, to all honest Romanian citizens wishing to bring about the rise of their homeland in the spirit of universal human values and in keeping with European standards.

The December Revolution, whose heroes so deservedly gained world-wide recognition, offered an historic opportunity to transform the relations between Hungary and Romania and place them on new, democratic foundations. The Hungarian people demonstrated its sincere intention to find reconciliation through its selfless support to the suffering and the deprived.

The tragic developments of the last few days in Romania, the emergence of extremist tendencies, the bloodbath in Tirgu Mures (Marosvásárhely) are compromising the process of democratization of Romanian society and raising the danger of the emergence of a new dictatorship. We are convinced that all this jeopardizes the assertion of the minority rights of ethnic groups in Romania, Hungarians among them, and it also runs counter to the national interests of the Romanian people, as the disregard of rights stipulated in international documents could lead to Romania excluding itself from the new democratic Europe.

The incitement of chauvinistic emotions and the toleration of brutal violence raises the fear in the Carpathian Basin and the whole region that this will further poison the relations between peoples living there and could inflict serious damage to ties between Hungary and Romania if we do not come out against it in time. The rivival of Eastern Central European countries and the creation of a modern European democracy call for a rethinking of the role and importance of ethnic minorities and demand that their rights be guaranteed in both the national and international context. In the absence of all this, the fundamental social conditions of modernization cannot be created in the countries of the region and, furthermore, Eastern Central Europe might lose its chances of catching up and its development might be stalled indefinitely.

We offer our full support and solidarity to the Hungarians of Transylvania and all Romania in the attacks mounted against them. Conscious of the common lot of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, of those living in the Carpathian Basin, we make a pledge of friendship between our peoples. Convinced that this will also serve the prosperity of Romania, we support the rightful aspirations of the Hungarians in Romania to ensure their individual and collective minority rights. We reject all forms of violence and call on all democratic, progressive forces to join hands against re-emerging Fascist tendencies. The 11 parties express their solidarity with all democratic forces in Romania and in accordance with the documents of the Helsinki process, in keeping with the generally accepted standards of international law, are willing to promote, by every means, the co-operation, friendship and peaceful development of the two peoples and countries, as well as the creation of a united and democratic Europe.

We trust that the Romanian democratic forces will be able to thwart the violence and overcome the crisis. The spirit and documents of the Meeting of Hungarian and Romanian Intellectuals, held on 19 and 20 March 1990, give us reason to believe so.

Budapest, 22 March 1990.

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S/21204
23 March 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations and in my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed M. AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, following the fire, of doubtful origin, which broke out in the industrial complex of Rabta in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference learned with serious concern about the fire that broke out last week in the industrial complex of Rabta in the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

This unfortunate event occurred following the propaganda and accusations campaign launched by the American authorities against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, so as to substantiate the thesis that the industrial complex of Rabta is working to manufacture chemical weapons.

In this respect, the General Secretariat recalls and emphasizes with interest the assurances given, several times, by the Libyan authorities as to the peaceful vocation of the Rabta industrial complex, as well as the preparedness to welcome there an international verification mission.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, which feels honoured to count Libya as one of its founding members, knows and appreciates the eminently peaceful dispositions of its proud Muslim people.

Therefore, the threat and pressures exercised against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya prove to be totally baseless and unjustified, while those who exert pressures and threats are the very ones who, ironically, in conniving silence and in a wait-and-see policy, refrain from denouncing the development by Israel and South Africa, over long years, in nuclear technology and other fields for military purposes.

The General Secretariat strongly denounces these threats and pressures and declares its full solidarity vis-à-vis the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the right of the latter to equip itself with the means liable to assure to its proud people the economic and social progress for which they very legitimately aspire.

Jeddah, 20 March 1990

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

Note verbale dated 23 March 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by the Government of Romania on 21 March 1990 in connection with the recent events in the north-west of the country (see annex).

It would be greatly appreciated if the present note and its annex were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 71 and 142 of the preliminary list.

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 March 1990 by the Government of Romania

In connection with the events that have taken place during recent days in certain areas of the north-west of Romania, the Romanian Government states the following.

The people of our country have followed with concern the serious events that have occurred since 15 March 1990 in a series of cities and villages in Transylvania, and which culminated with the manifestations of violence in the municipal city of Tîrgu-Mureş.

The Romanian Government is of the view that a correct and objective assessment of the situation can only be based on the precise knowledge of the way in which the facts have occurred.

On the occasion of the 142nd anniversary of the beginning of the 1848 revolution in Budapest, the authorities of the Republic of Hungary requested the authorities of Romania to allow the Hungarian Ambassador to Bucharest and his deputy to lay flower wreaths at the monuments to Nicolae Bălcescu and Sandor Petöfi, prominent personalities of that revolution, in the cities of Miercurea Ciuc, Cristuru Secuiesc, Tîrgu-Mureş and Albeşti. The Romanian authorities created the necessary conditions for that request to be satisfied.

Unfortunately, this anniversary occasion was used by the citizens of the Republic of Hungary who, on 15 March, crossing the border with Romania in massive numbers and, in numerous Romanian cities, including Satu Mare, Tîrgu-Mureş and Sovata, ostentatiously hoisted Hungarian State flags, proceeded to replace Romanian-language signs of cities and villages, commercial units and public institutions, and instigated manifestations by songs and provocative slogans, wounding the national sentiments of the Romanians.

In the city of Satu Mare, about 4,000 Hungarian citizens participated in the hoisting of the Hungarian flag on the catholic Cathedral, as well as in the desecration of Nicolae Bălcescu's statue. On a sign at the entrance to the city, the official name of "Satu Mare" was replaced by a Hungarian name. In the city of Tîrgu-Mureş, the ceremony of laying wreaths was used by instigators - citizens of the Republic of Hungary - to hoist the Hungarian national flag and anti-Romanian slogans on various buildings.

The Romanian population majority received with concern these actions, which obviously went beyond the framework of a solemn commemoration, taking the form of open attacks on the national feelings of the Romanian people.

During the following days, the tension and the acts of violence escalated in the city of Tîrgu-Mureş because of the nationalistic, chauvinistic and revisionist instigations against Romania.

The Romanian Government took the necessary measures to restore calm and public order in all cities and villages in the area.

The implementation of these measures was unfortunately undermined by actions undertaken by officials of the Republic of Hungary, which culminated with the press appeal addressed by the provisional president Mátyas Szüros on 18 March 1990 to the ethnic Hungarians in Romania, calling on them to intensify their activity and to organize themselves as if Transylvania were an "ancestral Hungarian land".

The same patronage was provided for the wide propaganda actions carried out by the authorities of the Hungarian State on the territory of Romania by sending cultural assistance consisting of great quantities of school textbooks in the Hungarian language, but also sending, unfortunately, history and geography studies, as well as books and posters, presenting Transylvania as a component part of Hungary.

As a result, a situation was created in which earlier demonstrations held jointly by the Romanians and the ethnic Hungarians of Romania in support of the December 1989 revolution degenerated into extremist actions that have increased anxiety, tension and suspicion and that do not serve in any way the interests of our citizens, both Romanians and ethnic Hungarians.

Thus, in the evening of 19 March, a series of violent confrontations took place in Tîrgu-Mureş, in which Romanians as well as Hungarians, including the famous cultural personality-writer, Suto Andras, were wounded.

The Romanian Government as well as the entire public opinion in Romania categorically disapproved of these condemnable acts and decided to take measures to reduce tensions and ensure public tranquillity.

Despite all this, in the afternoon of 20 March, new violent confrontations occurred that resulted in victims among Romanians, as well as ethnic Hungarians.

At present, the Government has taken the necessary measures to prevent such confrontations in the municipal city of Tîrgu-Mureş.

As was repeatedly stated by the Romanian authorities and by all political parties, including the organizations of the citizens of Hungarian nationality, the December 1989 revolution - historic act of the entire people - has created conditions for the settlement, on the basis of a democratic platform, of all problems relating to the guarantee of the equality of rights and the exercise of human rights, including for the national minorities.

These problems have already been the object of a number of normative acts and measures, particularly in the fields of education and culture. The electoral law recently adopted by the Provisional Council of National Unity holds an important place in this process.

The Romanian Government, while demanding the immediate cessation of the instigations, disapproves of the way in which the Hungarian authorities have manipulated the news and presented the situation in Romania.

These are unfriendly manifestations and attitudes at a time when the country is faced with a series of difficulties in various fields.

Under such circumstances, the Romanian Government expects Hungary to have an attitude of understanding and support for the efforts made by Romania with a view to overcoming the difficulties.

It should be recognized, however, that the actions taken by the Hungarian authorities and officials in the relations with Romania, as well as at the international level, not only do not contribute to the solution of problems, but, on the contrary, dangerously stir up spirits, raising additional obstacles in the way of Romanian-Hungarian good-neighbourliness, understanding and co-operation.

At the same time, these manifestations contravene the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Romanian Government appeals to the Hungarian Government to call on its own citizens to show calm and reason, to refrain from any action of instigation and interference with the internal affairs of Romania, to adopt an attitude of solidarity with the efforts and measures undertaken by the Romanian authorities and aimed at the calming down of spirits and creating a less tense atmosphere, which would permit the lucid settlement of all problems.

The Romanian Government expresses its conviction that the other countries, the United Nations and world public opinion will correctly understand the prevailing situation and will support the efforts of the Romanian people aimed at stability, democracy and national dignity, on the basis of equality of rights for all the citizens of the country, of strict respect of the territorial integrity and national unity, of all principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

On this basis, the Romanian Government is firmly determined to act for the establishment of relations of friendship and co-operation with all neighbouring countries, for the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in Europe and throughout the world.

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Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning Israeli practices in Lebanese territory, I would inform you that Israel has recently built a road in the Chabaa region at a distance ranging between 2 and 5 kilometres from the international frontier. The road is 12 kilometres long and is built on territory seized in April 1989. The Israelis are now implanting posts in preparation for fencing off the region within the road area, so that it appears that a replanning of the frontier is afoot that will lead to the annexation to Israel of approximately 40 square kilometres of Lebanese territory.

The new Israeli aggression is part of a series of gradual annexation measures that Israel began years ago. It reveals Israeli ambitions regarding Lebanese territory and constitutes a blatant attack on the sovereignty and territory of Lebanon and a violation of international pacts and treaties.

At the same time, the measures of territorial annexation and population expulsion carried out by Israel in the Chabaa region have led to the displacement of hundreds of families and deprived them of their property and livelihood from agricultural and animal produce, placing these Lebanese in a tragic situation both economically and socially.

* A/45/50.

The Lebanese Government requests your prompt intervention, the use of your good offices to put pressure on Israel to halt the policy of annexation and alteration of the nature of the territory in the frontier region and action to enable the Lebanese displaced from their farms to return to them.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/21213
28 March 1990

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED
NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, and in my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under items 23, 26, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed M. AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement on a resolution passed by the United States Senate on the status of Jerusalem issued on 26 March 1990 at Jeddah by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference learnt with surprise and incredulity the news concerning a resolution passed by the American Senate, aimed at regarding the City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), as the eternal capital of the State of Israel.

It is all the more surprising because the adoption of such a resolution by this respected American institution, which has throughout the centuries made justice and right the corner-stones of action in the service of the American people and all mankind, represents a real challenge to the people of the Islamic Ummah who are so profoundly attached to their religious feelings for the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif, which was the first Kiblah and remains one of the holiest shrines of Islam.

Moreover, this resolution represents a total denial of the legal and historical rights of the Palestinian people over their land of Palestine, as well as an incomprehensible attempt to legalize the occupation by force of the territories of others, with no regard for international law or the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

It should also be pointed out that this resolution passed by the American Senate comes at a time when much goodwill is being displayed throughout the world, including in the United States, with a view to searching, at the expense of laborious and patient efforts, ways and means liable to lead to a just and comprehensive solution of the issue of the Middle East and Palestine. In this regard, this initiative constitutes an additional trap set, in an irresponsible manner, on the path to peace, which goes against the traditional American stands on the status of the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif (Jerusalem).

For all these reasons, the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference strongly denounces the adoption by the American Senate of this resolution, which is, in many respects, a deliberate attempt to strengthen the position of those, especially in Israel, who oppose in an unreasonable and obstinate manner the efforts currently deployed at the international level to encourage the peace process in the Middle East on a healthy and legal basis.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference's General Secretariat, basing itself on the well-known principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of the territories of others by force and on the consequent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, reaffirms the invalidity of all these acts and decisions, aimed at annexation by Israel of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. Al-Quds al-Sharif is and remains an occupied Arab territory.

In this respect, the OIC General Secretariat took note with satisfaction of the reaffirmation by the American President, Mr. George Bush, of the reality and intangibility of the legal status of the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif. It hereby calls on the American Administration to pursue its ongoing efforts aimed at finding a just and lasting settlement of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East.

At the same time, OIC calls upon the Member States and the international community to work towards placing the occupied Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif, under international control, while looking for a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

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Item 32 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 15 January 1990 (A/45/82-S/21083), I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a compilation of information provided by three Vietnamese soldiers (one lieutenant and medical doctor, one second lieutenant and one private), recently captured by the Cambodian National Resistance forces in Battambang province (see annex).

I should be very grateful if the present letter and its annex could be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

INFORMATION PROVIDED
BY 3 VIETNAMESE DISGUISED SOLDIERS
RECENTLY CAPTURED
BY THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE
IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

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1. Information provided by Vietnamese lieutenant Nguyen Van Tam, captured on 7 February 1990 in Battambang province

- Name: Nguyen Van Tam
- Age: 28 years old
- Assignment: Military Medical Doctor of the battalion N° 5, Regiment N° 20 of the Heng Samrin Division army 196.
- The Regiment N° 20 is stationed at Aur Pong Moan (close to Kamping Puoy, west of Battambang town).
- Captured by the CNR (Cambodian National Resistance) on 7 February 1990.
- Place of birth: Commune of Nin Thoeung, Ki Soek district, Hor Gang province.
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army on 10 March 1983.
- Trained in the military medical school at Dong Tam for 8 months. Afterwards, I was sent to army division 868 in 1986.
- Later on, I was sent to the military medical school of the 9th military region for 3 years. I was later on sent into Cambodia in February 1989. I was working in field hospital 99 of Vietnamese regiment N° 20, division 4, stationed at ciment factory (Chakreiting), Kampot province.
- The Hanoi authorities deceitfully claimed that all Vietnamese forces were withdrawn on 25 September 1989.
- I went to Vietnam for 3 months. However, on 12 December 1989, I was brought back by my superior to Cambodia. The trip took one day from Vietnam to Oudong district. I rested for one night at Oudong. The following day, I was sent to Aur Pong Moan, to the west of Battambang provincial town. The number of Vietnamese forces who were sent to

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Cambodia with me is about 2,000. All these Vietnamese forces are stationed at Aur Pong Moan. Some of them are assigned to regiment 2 and the rest to Vietnamese independent regiment concealed within Heng Samrin's division 196.

- On 7 February 1990, I was treating 3 wounded Vietnamese soldiers as a result of fierce fighting. As the CNR made headway towards the Vietnamese stronghold, my units retreated to Kamping Puoy Dam. I was captured by the CNR there.
- Vietnam has said that it was sending its troops back to Cambodia in order to protect the Cambodian people and the Battambang city from being captured by the CNR.
- While staying in Cambodia, all Vietnamese forces were ordered to wear the Heng Samrin army's uniform, to speak Khmer language, to marry Khmer women and merge with the Khmer population in village. In so doing its objective is to make people believe that all Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Cambodia.

At present, Vietnamese forces who speak Khmer language, have been hidden in the Phnom Penh administration in order to administer and control the Phnom Penh administrative apparatus from top to bottom.

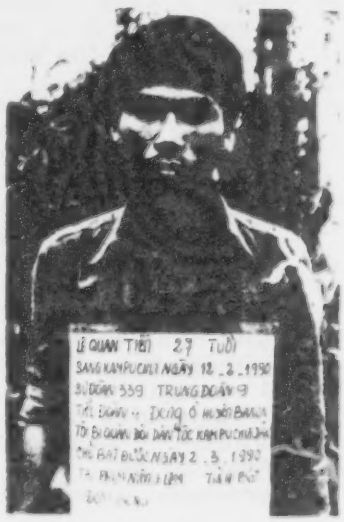
I know that Vietnamese division 330 is stationed at Chamcar Mean, along road 10 in Battambang province. Another regiment of this Division 330 has recently been sent back to Cambodia.

All these Vietnamese divisions belong to the Vietnamese 9th military region.

Another battalion of Vietnamese forces of Vietnam's 7th military region has also been sent to Battambang under the 479 command. This 479 command is responsible for 3 provinces: Battambang, Siemreap and Pursat.

2. <u>Information provided by Vietnamese 2nd lieutenant Le Quan Tien, captured on 2 March 1990 in Battambang province</u>

- Name: Le Quan Tien
- Grade: Second Lieutenant
- Age: 27 years old
- Place of birth: Thanh Binh village, Loc An commune, Long Thanh district, Don Nai province (in Ho Chi Minh city)
- Father's name: Le Van Pho, 60 years old; farmer;
- Mother's name: Bui Thy Sau, 56 years old;
- I have 9 brothers and sisters;
- After finishing the 3rd grade of primary school, I helped my parents working at the farms.
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army in February 1985;
- Trained at military school for one month, and at medical school for 7 months;
- Continued to serve as a medic at the military medical school;
- In November 1987, I was sent to higher medical school until December 1989 when I was assigned to division 339, regiment 9, battalion 4.

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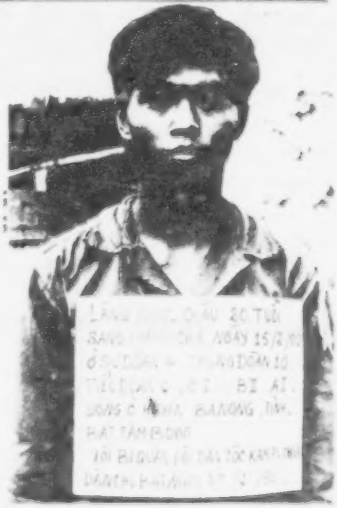
- On 12 February 1990, I was sent from Don Thap to Cambodia together with other Vietnamese soldiers in 4 boats all together 200 troops. Arriving at Cambodian coast, all the Vietnamese soldiers changed their uniform into that of the Heng Samrin's army (puppet army) so as to conceal themselves as Heng Samrin's troops to prevent the detection by foreign journalists. We stayed the whole day of 13 February there, and started to travel again at sunset in the direction of Phnom Penh where we passed at about mid-night. We went directly to Vietnamese garrison N° 16 where we spent the night. At 5 am we continued our trip in the direction of Battambang, in 7 military trucks. We went to Banan (on the bank of the Sangker river, at about 10km south of Battambang city) where is stationed the command post of our regiment since a very long time. We stayed 10 days in Banan.
- On 25 February, my regiment commander ordered our unit to go to Battambang behind the lines of Heng Samrin's division 196. We were 145 Vietnamese soldiers and 45 Heng Samrin's soldiers. Our destination was to reach the region in front of the lines of division 196, crossing a small ditch and a swamp area and finally road 10. During the march, all the Vietnamese soldiers wore a piece of white fabric on their left shoulders and have their right sleeves rolled up to differentiate themselves from the Heng Samrin's troops. The objective of the operations is to recapture all the positions of the CNR. If we are able to fullfil the objective, we will withdraw to station at Banan. If we run into difficulties, battalion 6 and battalion 9 stationed at Banteay Mean Chey will send troops to help.
- The Hanoi leadership claimed to withdraw troops from Cambodia in September 1989. Actually, they withdrew only injured, handicapped and sick soldiers and those with low morale to Vietnam. They have not withdrawn; they have continued to enlist new recruits and sent them to Cambodia under the uniform of the puppet army. They have only tried to mislead the Cambodian people and international news reporters. Their true objective is to prolong their occupation in Cambodia.
- Actually, I myself am a case in point. I was sent by the Hanoi leadership to Cambodia on 12 February 1990 under the uniform of Heng Samrin's troops, and I participated in the mopping up operations against the CNR forces.
- I was captured by the CNR on 2 March 1990 at the village of Neang Len, in Battambang province.

3. Information provided by Vietnamese soldier Lang Ngoc Chau captured on 27 February 1990 in Battambang province



- Name: Lang Ngoc Chau
- Age: 20 years old
- Place of birth: Bai Noi village, Duong Hao commune, Ha Tien district, Kien Giang province.
- Father's name: Lang Ngoc Truong, 45 years old;
- Mother's name: Nguyen Thy Dung, 46 years old; they are shop-keepers;
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army on 23 September 1989,
- Trained at Dong Tam military school for 3 months, in division 868, battalion 6, platoon 1, squad 1; training in

manipulating AK rifles, hand-grenades, in searching, defusing and laying mines;

- Upon completion of military training, I was sent from Ha Tien (South Vietnam) to Cambodia by boats and trucks together with other Vietnamese soldiers all together 500, under the uniform of the Vietnamese army.
- When boarding the boats, the Vietnamese soldiers were hidden in the hulls while the Vietnamese officers stayed outside under the uniform of Heng Samrin's army so as to prevent the international community from detecting new reinforcement of Vietnamese fresh troops to Cambodia.
- Upon arrival at Phnom Penh, all the Vietnamese soldiers changed their uniform into that of the Heng Samrin's army, and on 15 February 1990 they were sent to Battambang in 12 military trucks.
- At Battambang, I saw 7 military trucks loaded with Vietnamese soldiers in Heng Samrin's uniform going to highway 5. My own 12 military truck convoy went directly to Banan (on the bank of the Sangker river, at about 10km south of Battambang city). I was then incorporated into division 4, regiment 10, battalion 6, company 1, platoon 2, squad 1.
- Name of division commander: Ngo Van Hoa
  with Tran Van Thang as his deputy;
- Name of regiment commander: Le Than Nam
  with Lam Thanh Hay as his deputy;
- Name of company commander: Nguyen Thanh Dong
  with Nguyen Van Thao as his deputy;
- Name of platoon commander: Vo Thanh Tong
  with Nguyen Van Hay as his deputy;
- Name of my squad leader: Tran Van Ho.
- In addition to the 500 newly arrived troops, they mobilized 1,000 men from regiment 10 of division 4, and another two Vietnamese divisions, division 330 and division 339, with one puppet division, division 956, aimed at recapturing Pailin from the CNR forces.
- The operations were carried out in three major prongs:
  - Vietnamese division 4 with 1,500 men from the west;
  - Vietnamese division 339 from the south;
  - I am not sure of the role of Heng Samrin's division 956.

  During the fightings, all the Vietnamese soldiers (under the uniform of Heng Samrin's army) have worn a piece of white fabric on their left shoulders to differentiate themselves from the Heng Samrin's troops.
- I was captured by the Cambodian National Resistance forces on 27 February 1990 during the fighting.

Note: Heng Samrin's army is the puppet army

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OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 71 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shaukat UMER
Acting Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan
addressed to the Secretary-General

I draw Your Excellency's attention to the message of 8 March from the Foreign Minister of the Kabul régime in which he has levelled baseless and false allegations against Pakistan in the most unbecoming and intemperate manner.

The Government of Pakistan categorically rejects these allegations. Pakistan was in no way involved in the recent events in Kabul, when a large section of the Afghan army and air force rebelled against Najibullah's dictatorial rule.

The absurdity of the allegations is evident from the ridiculous claim that Shahnawaz Tanai the Defence Minister of the Kabul régime was a Pakistani agent. Differences between him and Najibullah were common knowledge since long. It is also well-known that Tanai continues to remain in Afghanistan opposing the Kabul régime.

The Kabul régime's demand for the return of some of the officers who have sought refuge is unacceptable. They have been granted political asylum by the Government of Pakistan in accordance with international norms. Pakistan has given shelter to over 3 million Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. It cannot now begin to refuse asylum to those fleeing the continuing repression of the Kabul régime.

Pakistan remains firmly committed to the scrupulous observance, both in letter and in spirit, of the Geneva Accords. We also support fully the consensus resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1988 and 1989 on the issue of Afghanistan which call for the establishment of a broad-based government in Afghanistan acceptable to the people of Afghanistan.

The recent coup attempt has proved once again, if proof were required, that the Kabul régime stands rejected not only by the Afghan nation but also by important elements of the Afghan armed forces and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan itself. The uprising has clearly demonstrated the broad consensus in Afghanistan that the Najibullah régime is the real obstacle in the way of a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It has also shattered the myth of the legitimacy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan régime which it has been seeking to cultivate so assiduously.

The only valid conclusion to be drawn from events in Afghanistan is that a political settlement in Afghanistan can only come about through the transfer of power to a broad-based government, acceptable to the people of Afghanistan. Najibullah and his associates would be well-advised to recognize this self-evident truth and step aside so that peace can return to Afghanistan.

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